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word and in close connection with *tu*, *hic* or *iste*. In such a formula the original sense determined the speaker's use of it, but was not necessarily present in his mind.<sup>1</sup>

E. P. MORRIS.

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#### THOMAS JEFFERSON AS A PHILOLOGIST.

So far as I am aware, no student of English has made a critical examination of the writings of Thomas Jefferson, with a view to ascertain their philological interest or importance. Even his establishment of the chair of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Virginia is not so well known to students of English as it ought to be. It has been but seven or eight years since a well-known American scholar published a list of colleges in which the English tongue was taught, yet omitted all reference to the Virginia University, and Mr. Jefferson's foundation, the oldest on the Western continent, and one of the oldest in the world. No diligent student of Jefferson's miscellaneous letters can fail to discover many striking and suggestive comments upon the English of his time, and some happy glimpses into the real nature of language. The VII volume of his works is peculiarly attractive, as exhibiting the keen interest felt by the author in the study of the mother-tongue. His comments on the introduction of new words, the changes taking place in the English of his day, the propriety of encouraging neologisms, are delightful as a kind of philological recreation, to

<sup>1</sup> The passages given by Martha are the following: Cic. Verr. II 1, 20, Pro Rosc. 18, de Off. II 15, Phil. X 9, Sen. ad Marc. 3, Quint. Curt. VIII 14, 41, Plin. N. H. XXXIII 47, 3, 137, VII 56, 3, 190, Scaurus ap. Eugegraph. in Ter. Heaut. IV 3, 38, Fronto ad Verum, Frag. 2, p. 11, ed. Naber, Liv. V 54, Plaut. Amph. II 1, 79, 45, 57, Cas. I 1, 3, Rud. II 6, 8, Truc. V 38, Bacch. IV 4, 21, Most. I 1, 6, 33, Pseud. V 2, 6, Epid. V 2, 45, Men. V 2, 42, II 3, 39, Amph. I 1, 247, Ter. Eun. IV 7, 10, Heaut. IV 3, 38, II 3, 77, Adelph. IV 2, 5, 18, Phorm. IV 5, 11, V 8, 55.

To these may be added the following: In questions, Cic. Phil. I 6, 15, Catull. XXIX 21, Plaut. Aul. III 2, 15, Capt. III 3, 18, Curc. IV 2, 33, Cas. II 3, 44, II 8, 36, Bacch. IV 4, 96, Most. II 1, 21, Mil. Glor. II 5, 36, Merc. I 2, 73, Pseud. I 3, 14, Poen. I 2, 48, Rud. IV 3, 8, Stich. IV 2, 17, Truc. II 6, 20, IV 3, 27. In Most. II, 2, 98 the text is doubtful. The substantive use not in questions is very common, but the following passages are worthy of examination: Amph. II 1, 13, Curc. IV 2, 33, Bacch. IV 9, 76, Most. II 2, 96, Men. V 2, 103, Stich. I 3, 105-6. Also Cic. Att. IX 18.

say nothing of their accuracy when considered from a scientific standpoint. Mr. Jefferson was in the prime of his intellect during the last great period of transition in English, the era ushered in by the French revolution, when the forces of "dialectic regeneration" were active in our language, and a long interval of linguistic depression was succeeded by an age of linguistic growth and expansion. The student will find it profitable to compare the VII volume of Jefferson, pages 174, 175, Vol. VI, p. 185, with chapter V, VI, VIII, of Hall's *Modern English*. The portions of Dr. Hall's book to which I refer are too long for insertion here, but this admirable work is accessible to every student, who can make the comparison for himself. Mr. Jefferson is not so well known to students of language as to students of political history, and for that reason, extracts from his works are more appropriate in a philological article, than from Dr. Fitzedward Hall, whose contributions to the history of our language are gratefully appreciated wherever English is a subject of critical study. In Vol. VII, pages 174, 175, Mr. Jefferson, writing to John Adams (1820), thus expresses himself: "These views are so obvious, that I am sure they would have required but a second thought to reconcile the reviewer to their *location* under the head of pure mathematics. For this word *location*, see Bailey, Johnson, Sheridan, Walker, &c. But, if dictionaries are to be the arbiters of language, in which of them shall we find *neologism*? No matter. It is a good word, well sounding and obvious, and expresses an idea which would otherwise require circumlocution. The reviewer was justified, therefore, in using it, although he noted at the same time as unauthoritative, *centrality, grade, sparse*; all of which have long been used in common speech and writing. I am a friend to *neology*. It is the only way to give a language copiousness and euphony. Without it we should still be held to the vocabulary of Alfred or of Ulphilas; and to their state of science also: for I am sure they had no words which could have conveyed the ideas of oxygen, cotyledons, zoophytes, magnetism, electricity, hyaline, and thousands of others expressing ideas then not existing, nor of possible communication in the state of their language. What a language has the French become since the Revolution, by the free introduction of new words! The most copious and eloquent in the living world, and equal to the Greek, had not that been regularly modifiable almost *ad infinitum*. Their rule was that whenever their language furnished or adopted a root, all its branches in every part of speech

were legitimated by giving them their appropriate terminations. . . . . And this should be the law of every language. Thus having adopted the adjective *fraternal*, it is a root which should legitimate *fraternity*, *fraternation*, *fraternisation*, *fraternism*, to *fraternate*, *fraternise*, *fraternally*. And give the word *neologism* to our language as a root, and it should give us its fellow substantives, *neology*, *neologist*, *neologisation*; its adjectives, *neologous*, *neological*, *neologicalist*; its verb *neologize*; and adverb, *neologically*. Dictionaries are but the depositories of words already legitimated by usage. Society is the workshop in which new ones are elaborated. When an individual uses a new word, if ill formed, it is rejected in society; if well formed, adopted, and after due time, laid up in the depository of dictionaries. And if, in this process of sound neologisation, our trans-Atlantic brethren shall not choose to accompany us, we may furnish, after the Ionians, a second example of a colonial dialect improving on its primitive." By referring to pages 417-18, Vol. VII, it will be seen that Mr. Jefferson had remarkably clear and accurate views of the invigorating influence which dialects exert upon a language. In other words, Jefferson, writing about forty years before Max Müller, seemed distinctly to apprehend the process which, in the technical language of modern philosophy, is known as "dialectic regeneration." He expresses himself as follows: "It is much to be wished that the publication of the present county dialects of England should go on. It will restore to us our language in all its shades of variation. It will incorporate into our present one all the riches of our ancient dialects; and what a store this will be may be seen by running the eye over the county glossaries and observing the words we have lost by abandonment and disuse, which in sound and sense are inferior to nothing we have retained. When these local vocabularies are published and digested together with a single one, it is possible we shall find there is not a word in Shakespeare which is not now in use in some of the counties in England, from whence we may obtain its true sense." Mr. Jefferson's views in regard to the relation of Anglo-Saxon to English are probably better known to scholars than his opinions upon the points cited above. He held that Anglo-Saxon was "old English," and that it could be turned into intelligible English by simply divesting it of its antique orthography. He has given us some entertaining illustrations of the mode in which this transformation might be effected. His conception of Anglo-Saxon is in one aspect essentially the same as that

held by the school of Freeman, Morris, and Sweet, in our own time. The process by which he arrives at his conclusions is of course different from that adopted by scientific philology. During the recent visit of Mr. Edward A. Freeman to Baltimore I showed him Mr. Jefferson's Essay on the Anglo-Saxon, which was published by the Board of Trustees for the University of Virginia in 1851. He examined it with great interest, and upon returning it remarked: "Jefferson had the right view. It (Anglo-Saxon) is only old English." He further remarked: "It seems so strange to see Jefferson quoting Bosworth. It is like Washington quoting Stubbs." This little article cannot be regarded as strictly scientific or philological; still, if it induce students of English to seek an intimate acquaintance with Jefferson, it will not be altogether unproductive of good. No diligent reader of his writings can fail to see that he had clear conceptions of dialectic regeneration before philology had become a science, that he understood admirably the function of neology in speech, and that he anticipated the time when the English of the new world might come to be regarded as a dialect of its primitive. Like Mr. Calhoun, he disdained purism, and looked upon language as the minister and not as the mere drapery of thought.

H. E. SHEPHERD.

DEM. 34, 25.

ἔστιν οὖν, ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταί, οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἡ γενήσεται ποτε, ὃς ἀντὶ δισχιλίων καὶ ἑξακοσίων δραχμῶν τριάκοντα μνᾶς καὶ τριακοσίας καὶ ἑξήκοντα ἀποτίνειν προείλετ' ἄν, καὶ τόκον πεντακοσίας δραχμὰς καὶ ἑξήκοντα δανεισάμενος, ἃς φησιν ἀποδεδωκέναι Φορμίων Λάμπιδι, τρισχιλίας ἑννακοσίας εἵκοσιν; [Dindorf. The Zurich ed. reads ἃ φησιν, putting the comma *before* δανεισάμενος]. In § 23 we read: Φορμίων δέ φησιν ἀποδοῦναι Λάμπιδι ἐν Βοσπόρῳ ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι στατήρας Κυζικηνούς, and it is explained that, at the rate of exchange then current in Bosphorus, this amounted to 3360 dr.; the whole debt due on Phormio's return to Athens being only 2600 dr. The interest on the money, however, which Phormio said he had to borrow at 16⅔ per cent., amounting to 560 dr., makes up the sum which in § 25 is said to have been paid to Lampis. Paley remarks on this: 'It will be observed that the interest (560 dr.) on the sum borrowed in Bosphorus, though really due to the lender, is here unfairly reckoned with the amount paid to Lampis'; and a reference to A. Schaefer is given in confirmation of